



## BREAKING THE BANK.

A Feat That Is No Longer Possible at Monte Carlo.

Among the classic system players who gained great sums at Monte Carlo was Charles Wells, adventurer and inventor, who went to Monte Carlo with the money of other people, to "win or lose it all" in testing his great idea. He played, also on the simple chances, a modification of the famous method of D'Alembert, the great mathematician. Wells began with a stake of ten units, decreasing to one if he won, but increasing to eleven if he lost. His game was a kind of swinging of the pendulum, going up one way to twenty units and the other down to one.

For a time he contrived to prosper so sensationally that the tables at which he played had occasionally to stop for a few minutes until more money was brought. This was "breaking the bank" and gained Wells the honor of becoming the hero of a popular music hall song.

Nowadays, however, no successful player can have the thrilling joy of breaking the bank. As soon as it is seen that one gambler or more may reduce the funds of a table to a low ebb more money is unostentatiously brought by one of the footmen, and play never stops for an instant.

Charles Wells figured in the criminal courts of Paris, where he boasted he had won \$100,000 from the casino.—O. M. Williamson in McClure's Magazine.

## HELD COURT IN A RIVER.

The Attorney Was in a Hurry, and the Judge Was Accommodating.

To act in a legal capacity while enjoying a morning swim—surely a unique record in the annals of law—once fell to the lot of Vice Chancellor Shadwell.

The then Duke of Newcastle had commenced to cut down the timber at Clumber in such a rapid and wholesale manner as to raise the anger of his eldest son, Lord Lincoln, who, finding expostulation useless, turned to the law and sought an injunction to restrain his father. Although it was long vacation, he ordered his solicitor to press matters forward, for the magnificent trees were falling at an alarming rate.

So up to town posted the attorney and had the affidavits drawn up the same night. The following morning he repaired to the vice chancellor's house on the banks of the Thames, to find on his arrival that the chancellor had gone for his morning's swim. With exemplary presence of mind he chartered a boat and after a stiff pull came up with the judge and at once stated his case. Meanwhile the vice chancellor had been in the water, and on the injunction being formally applied for, granted it forthwith and resumed his swim.—Tit-Bits.

**Almanacs in Popsy's Time.**  
The almanacs of Mr. Popsy's time were overwhelmingly of the prognostication order, and he enjoyed them much as we enjoy "Old Moore" now. Thus, on June 14, 1667, "we read and laughed at Lilly's prophecies this month in his 'Almanac' this year." The prophet certainly seems to have made a record had shot. For, as the Lord Braybrooke notes, he observed: "The several lutions of this month do rather portend sea fights, wars, etc., than give hopes of peace, particularly the several configurations do very much threaten Holland with a most strange and unusual loss at sea, if they shall dare to fight his majesty's forces. . . . Strange news out of Holland, as if all were in an uproar. We believe they are now in a sad and fearful condition." And June, 1667, saw the Dutch in the Medway.—London Express.

**Ruskin on Doctors' Fees.**  
The problem of the doctor and his fee was admirably stated by Ruskin in his "Crown of Wild Olive." Writing of doctors, he said: "They like fees, no doubt—ought to like them—yet if they are brave and well educated the entire object of their lives is not fees. They, on the whole, desire to cure the sick—and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly put to them—would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all other brave and rightly trained men their work is first, their fee second—very important always, but still second."—London Standard.

**Getting It Right.**  
It was on a street car in the city of Washington. Two colored women in cheaply gorgeous splendor were talking and one chanced to mention a Mr. Jinks in her conversation. "Excuse me," said the other woman, "but his name is not Jinks. It is Mr. Jinks."

"Oh, I see," said the other woman complacently. "I see that you puts de access on de pronoun."

**Two Rings.**  
Heck—They say a ring around the moon is a sign of rain.  
Peck—So is a ring around a woman's finger a sign of rain.—Boston Transcript.

Street Nell, whose age is two times two—  
One day upon my knee will go  
Love words, hold up her lips to kiss  
Next day she is a frigid miss.

Girls must be born men to perplex  
And tease and tantalize and vex.  
Because Nell's gown up sister May  
Doth also treat me that same way.

"I'm sorry to be so late, my dear.  
A friend asked me to stop by and take  
A pot luck with him."

"Well, did you win the pot?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## THE NEEDS OF THE CHURCH.

The church today needs preachers more than anything else. One of the charges against our theological seminaries, made with painful iteration, is that they are making Biblical scholars and philosophers and ecclesiastical organizers and sociological diagnosticians, but that only now and then do they deliver to the churches preachers and that they are not therefore supplying the church's greatest need. The church of today must have men of varied gifts. The work of the modern minister is many sided. He must be pastor, teacher, administrator, social engineer, leader (let this not be forgotten), but the church's supreme need is for effective preachers, and because of this need churches are asking for preachers. When committees of vacant churches go on a search for a minister they invariably try to get on the trail of a man who can preach. "No man who knows how to preach with grace and power need stand idle in the market place a single hour."—Rev. Dr. Ezra Squier Tipton.

## RELIGION.

The Christian is the highest type of man.—Edward Young.

Men will wrangle for religion, write for it, fight for it, die for it, anything but live for it.—O. C. Colton.

A man may cry church, church, at every word,  
With no more piety than other people.

A daw's not reckoned a religious bird  
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple.

—Thomas Hood.

## WORK.

The darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than by squarely earning it.—Hornee Greeley.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Free men freely work. Whoever fears God fears to sit at ease.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Of course everybody likes and respects self made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

## A LAMENT.

O world, O life, O time,  
On whose last steps I climb,  
Trembling at that where I had stood before,  
When will return the glory of your prime?  
No more—oh, nevermore.

Out of the day and night  
A joy has taken flight.  
Fresh spring and summer and  
Winter hours—  
Move my faint heart with grief,  
But with delight.

No more—oh, nevermore!  
—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

## BUSINESS GREED.

There is no menace to the country's welfare so disastrous as the business man who will sacrifice every interest of the republic in order to advance his own personal business affairs. I know of no character, commercial or otherwise, so petty as that of such a man. For a few thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars he will deliberately sacrifice the best interests of his fellow countrymen and the interest of his own offspring in the unreasonable and ultimately useless pursuit of dollars. That is the man I object to, and you people should see that he has no part in the affairs of our country. Such a man believes that this republic was created to permit him to do business. Also he seems to think that the president, the courts, the congress and the state legislatures exist for the business and happiness of 90,000,000 of people. This is the type of man whose pernicious activity in governmental affairs is speeding the republic to a crisis that means revolution. Whether the revolution will be peaceful or otherwise I am not prepared to say, but I want to say that I cannot think that all the patriotic blood spilled from Brandywine to Appomattox was spilled in vain. Therefore I expect the republic to endure. But the business man who lives for business and nothing else must go. This nation does not want him.—Thomas Riley Marshall.

## The Word "Yule."

The word Yule has really nothing to do with Christmas, since it is a Scandinavian word signifying the winter solstice, once kept as a feast by the heathen Goths.

An angry man is again angry with himself when he returns to reason.—Publius Syrus.

## ASKED BUT ONE FAVOR.

And Mme. Carnot, Shrewd Politician While M. Carnot Was in Office.

Under the title "The Women of the Elisee" the Independence Belge in a recent issue relates a number of stories pertaining to the wives of various presidents of the French republic and gives to Mme. Sadi-Carnot the place of honor. She was twenty years old when she married the young engineer, who was then receiving a salary of \$500 a year. She had been a student and had assisted her father, Dupon-Witbe, in his economic researches.

"Although she exercised great influence over her husband," the writer says, "she never asked a political favor and never was known to meddle with affairs of state. Once in the course of her seven years' residence at the Elisee she asked a favor at the hands of a cabinet minister. Deleasse was secretary of colonial affairs, and after a dinner at the palace Mme. Carnot told him she had a favor to ask. He was surprised when he heard that she wanted some postage stamps for a poor boy collector in whom she had become interested.

"When after Carnot's tragic death a fund was created for a charity to bear his name Mme. Carnot gave a large sum and then sold the jewels which she had worn on state occasions and gave the proceeds also. The government's steps toward voting her a pension were halted by Mme. Carnot, who said she would accept none."

## YOUR USELESS CHIN.

What Mechanical or Physiological Purpose Does It Serve?

"What is your chin for?" is the odd query raised by Sir Ray Lankester, the scientist, who says he is unable to find any mechanical or physiological purpose which the chin serves.

"The fact that modern races of mankind have chins and most primitive men whose remains have been found did not have them naturally leads to speculation as to why this is so," he said.

Dr. Forbes Ross agrees with Sir Ray that the chin is useless in itself, but gives the following explanation of the reason for it:

"All animals that browse have no chin at all. Their teeth slant forward to allow them to reach easily things that would otherwise be beyond their reach. The moment man gave up browsing on green things and became less and less an animal his teeth grew erect, and his jaw had to accommodate itself. Erect teeth prove man to be far removed from rudiments, and therefore a man with a well marked jaw is further removed from rudiments than a man without. That's why we are inclined to regard a man without a definite chin as possessing a mind rather like a sheep, without determination, without character."—New York American.

**Changing a Name.**  
How a patronymic may be transformed out of all recognition is shown by an instance quoted by Cosmo Innes in his work on surnames:

"James Halfpenny, a Dublin citizen, thrived in trade, and his children induced him in his later years to change the name, which they regarded as undignified. This he did chiefly by dropping the last letters. He was buried as James Halpen. The fortune of the family did not recede, and his son after renouncing retail dealing looked about for a euphonious name. He made no scruple of dropping the unnecessary 'h,' and, that being done, it was easy to go in for the Celtic rage, which Walter Scott had just raised to a great height. Consequently he who had run the streets as little Kenny Halfpenny came out at the assemblies of the day as Kenneth McAlpin."

**Tom Thumb and the Iron Duke.**  
The Duke of Wellington called frequently to see the little general at his public levees. The first time he called the general was personating Napoleon Bonaparte, marching up and down the platform and apparently taking snuff in deep meditation. He was dressed in the well known uniform of the emperor. I introduced him to the Iron Duke, who inquired the subject of his meditations.

"I was thinking of the loss of the battle of Waterloo," was the little general's immediate reply.—P. T. Barnum's Life.

**Pictures on the Rocks.**  
Art dealers who go to picture sales have a curious expression which they use when the bidding for a picture stops at a price much lower than it was expected to bring. They look at one another and remark, "It's on the rocks already." When they utter that cryptic remark a wreck usually follows.—New York Press.

**The Caller.**  
"Mary, has any one called while I was out?"  
"Yes, ma'am: Mr. Biggs was here."  
"Mr. Biggs? I don't recall the name."  
"No, ma'am: he called to see me, ma'am."—Strand Magazine.

**A Very Frank Lawyer.**  
Joseph W. Folk said that while governor of Missouri he received the following application from a young attorney for commutation of sentence of death from Pemiscott county:  
"This was my first case as a lawyer, and I admit that I didn't know very much about defending a man for murder. I believe that if this negro had had a real lawyer to defend him he would have been acquitted. I don't believe you ought to let him hang for my ignorance."

Folk looked over the record in the case, thoroughly agreed with the lawyer regarding the manner in which the case had been handled and commuted the sentence.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

**Kept the Trunks Dry.**  
A Hindu servant, told to keep some trunks from getting wet, obeyed his instructions, so it is stated, by taking out the clothes they contained and wrapping them round the trunks.

## THE DUCKING STOOL.

Betsy Didn't Think It a "Pleasant Mode" of Punishment.

In colonial days hog stealing was considered one of the most serious of crimes. At the first offense the thief's ears were slit, at the second his ears were nailed to a pillory, and at the third he suffered death "without benefit of clergy."

Dedicated bakers and careless fish dealers had to "lose their ears," while he who spoke detracting words had his tongue bored by a bodkin.

A Frenchman travelling in America in 1700 describes the ducking stool as a "pleasant mode" of punishing a scolding woman.

In 1835 Thomas Hartley of Virginia wrote of his witnessing the execution of a ducking stool sentence:

"Day before yesterday at 2 o'clock, I saw this punishment given to one Betsy Walker, who by the violence of her tongue made her house and her neighborhood uncomfortable. They had a machine for ye purpose, it belong to ye Parish. It had already been used three times this summer.

"Ye Woman was allowed to go under ye water for ye space of 1/2 minute. Betsy had a stout stomach and would not yield until she had been under five times. Then she cried piteously. Then they drew back ye Machine, untied ye Ropes and let her walk home a hopelessly penitent woman."

## ROTHSCHILD AS A BEGGAR.

The Sequel to Baron James' Posing as an Artist's Model.

Many stories, with or without good foundation, are told of the Rothschild family. In a book, "The Romance of the Rothschilds," by Ignatius Balla, one is related of Baron James Rothschild, who looked after the interests of the firm in Paris. The famous painter, Eugene Delacroix, who was struck with the features of Baron Rothschild, decided that he would like to have the Baron for a model dressed in beggar's rags.

The Baron liked the idea and consented. On the following day he went to the painter's studio attired in costume proper to his part, and when he knocked one of the artist's pupils opened the door. He looked compassionately at the "poor beggar" and gave him a coin or two. He was not a little astonished when on the following day a servant of Baron Rothschild handed him the following letter:

Dear Sir—You will find inclosed the capital which you loaned me at the door of M. Delacroix's studio, with the interest and compound interest on it, a sum of 10,000 francs. You can cash the check at my bank in the Rue La Fayette whenever you like. BARON JAMES ROTHSCCHILD.

It's a good story, and we have no doubt it is true.—Westminster Gazette.

## English and Irish Glass.

Each country has its distinctive types of glass, but it requires special and well trained perception to tell the difference between some of the English and Irish specimens of the last century and the careful copies which are now being made of them in European factories. The latter, however, can generally be known by their greater whiteness and lightness of weight. Waterford glass is now the most sought after by collectors, but equally beautiful pieces were made in the Cork and Dublin glass houses. Glassmaking can be traced back for about 2,500 years to the people who lived on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, but its origin has never really been fixed. Its ingredients are still the same, and their proportions seem to have varied very little. Silica and an alkali—that is, quartz or flint and potash or soda—are still used.—Argonaut.

**You Saw Me.**  
A tramp stopped at a prosperous looking country house and asked for food.

"Certainly you may have it," replied the owner, whom he happened to address, "and if you will saw some wood I will give you, besides, 50 cents. You might be at it while the breakfast is being prepared." And he led the tramp to the wood pile.

Presently, when the meal was ready, he went to call the tramp, but found he had disappeared. Near the wood pile fluttered a little white paper. He picked it up and read the scrawled words:

"Just tell them that you saw me, but you didn't see me saw."—New York Times.

## Plainly Described.

"Finest and viewfulst place." Baths and toilets on modernst principles. The hotel not being adapted for health resort of this is only preserved for the sojourn of passengers, tourists and sportsmen. Reputed excellent cooking. Noble, real, well laid wines, different beers. The magnificent outlook is grandious. Daily six trains to all parts of the globe. Free view at the lovely lake.—From a Foreign Hotel Guide.

**Not Very Noley.**  
"How does Dorfling stand in this community?"  
"Old Bill Dorfling?"  
"Yes."  
"Why, he makes about as much noise in this community as the letter 'b' does in the word 'debt.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**Heard at a Reception.**  
She—What, you, Mr. Jones? I never expected to see you here. I heard that you had met with an accident. He—Oh, no; that was my brother. She—I'm so sorry.—Boston Transcript.

**Eril springs from the misuse of life.**  
It is the rust that comes out on the neglected machine.

**The Water Lily.**  
Almost everybody has observed the strange characteristic of the water lily but opening its petals at sunrise and closing them again at sunset. It was for this reason mainly that the ancients held the water lily sacred to the sun.

A single day grants what a whole year denies.—Dutch Proverb.

"What did your lawyer say when you stated your purpose to him?"  
"He said it was feasible."—Boston Transcript.

The greatest man I ever knew  
Was William Henry Black.  
He never cursed or turned things blue  
When he stepped on a tack.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Had any accidents on this road lately?" asked the traveler. "Yep," replied the man who hangs around the station. "Three trains came in on time last week."—Washington Star.

The cyclone roared his house around.  
He held his ground.  
The earthquake came with rumbling sound,  
But that 'ore chap could not be bowed—  
He held his ground.

And that's the way to do today.  
From winter to the flowers of May,  
No matter what the world may say,  
Just hold yer ground.  
—Atlanta Constitution.

Gillet—Anything eccentric about Mary's children?  
Perry—Yes; they all mind.—Judge.

Pride may go before a fall,  
But better far, O fellow man,  
To fail and do it proudly than  
To never have claimed pride at all.  
—Chicago Record-Herald.

"The parasol might be considered the feminine of the umbrella, I suppose."  
"I suppose so. What about it?"  
"I was just wondering if the first parasol was made from an umbrella's rib."—Pittsburgh Post.

You'll always make a hit and make folks think that you are bright.  
If this advice you'll only take,  
Just keep your mouth closed tight.  
—Washington Star.

Woodchopper—I seen a lot o' bear tracks 'bout a mile north o' here—Big ones too.  
Hunter—Good! Which way is south?  
—Chicago Daily News.

Thin ice.  
Scorched advice.  
Parades.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Foot aloft.  
Rocked boat.  
Wooden coat.  
—Houston Post.

Ignored bells.  
Flagman's yells.  
Immortelles.  
—Waco News.

Silly kid.  
Car skid.  
Glass lid.  
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, can you name something that will not freeze?  
Tommy—Yes, ma'am; hot water.  
New York Journal.

The saddest words  
Of tongue or pen  
Are the old man's,  
"I wonder when?"  
—New York Mail.

Wife (who is ill)—You will bury me by the side of my first husband, won't you, dear?  
Husband—With pleasure, darling—Lionie Chat.

He dropped a line to let her know  
That marriage was his wish.  
He failed to bait with gold and so  
Went elsewhere to fish.  
—Judge.

"He tried to shelter himself behind the skirts of his wife." "And didn't succeed, eh?" "No; her skirts are all hobbles."—Houston Post.

The gay and festive life, they say,  
May bring remorseful sorrow.  
The man who paints the town today  
Needs whitewashing tomorrow.  
—Washington Star.

"My wife can make a tart answer."  
"My wife can do better than that. She can make a pie speak for itself."—Baltimore American.

She was a suffragette of note.  
I had a talk with her,  
And when she asked me for my vote  
I said, "No, thank you, sir."  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Friend (in 1925)—So next year's cars are going to be 50 feet wide?  
Auto Agent—Yes. You see, we must have room for the number on the back.  
—Puck.

You'll find while plodding down life's pike  
That happiness that's true  
Comes not from doing what we like,  
But liking what we do.  
—Denver Republican.

Griggs—It is said that coal left exposed to the elements loses 10 per cent of its weight.  
Briggs—I left some exposed, and there was a much greater loss than that.—Boston Transcript.

"A woman," said a dainty dove,  
With a bright smile,  
"A woman ought to wed for love—  
Once in awhile."  
—Judge.

"There haven't been any automobiles violating the speed limits for more than a week," said the constable.  
"What'll we do?"  
"Arrange to lower the speed limit," replied the sheriff.—Washington Star.

"This is a bum hotel," said Jack.  
As he got out of bed.  
The straw that broke the camel's back  
Is in this tick," he said.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All in a Line.  
"He's my ideal and I'm his idol," said the girl.  
"And your love affair?"  
"Is an idol."  
"And your fiancé?"  
"Papa says he is idle."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Well Posted.  
Teacher (in lesson on Holland)—Why, Willie, don't you know what country the geography lesson is about? Think hard. Wasn't the people who made war on skates? Willie—De Ant-saloon league.—Judge.

Wholly Witted.  
"Did you say he was half witted?"  
"No; I only said he would be half witted if he had a little more sense."—Exchange.

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## PORTSMOUTH:

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. Joshua Fish died at his home on Saturday morning of cancer of the face, from which he had suffered for several years. He was the son of the late David and Ruth Pierce Fish of this town. He is survived by three sons, John Fisher Fish of Greenport, L. I., Joseph Henry of Fall River, and Sylvanus P. Fish of this town, also by two sisters, Mrs. Benjamin Tallman and Mrs. Samuel Dyer. Mr. Fish married Miss Amy Eastbrook of Fall River, a sister of Coomer A. Eastbrook of Newport, and she died nearly twenty-five years ago. Mr. Fish was 73 years old. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock at his late residence. Rev. John Wadsworth, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the service. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dimond of Bristol sang two selections. The burial was in the family lot in the Portsmouth cemetery. The bearers were Charles L. Sewall, William Thales Tallman, Perry G. Randall and Christopher Manchester.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene came from Providence Monday morning and opened her house for the annual thank-offering services of the Women's Christian Temperance Union which was held Monday evening with a large attendance. Mrs. Greene was accompanied by Mrs. Geo. P. Rooke, State vice president. A pleasing program was presented, those taking part being Rev. Albert Loucks, Miss Marjorie Hicks, Miss Edna Malone and Miss Fina Macomber. It was voted to subscribe towards the present to Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, who is to retire as State President, the gift being from all the unions in the State. Mrs. Alfred H. Borden was made a life member. Mrs. Greene is also to be a life member. The receipts of the year for membership, mite boxes, etc., was \$97.73.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Society held its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. William K. Boyd and the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. Richard R. Macomber.  
Vice President—Mrs. Eunice A. Greene.  
Secretary—Mrs. Edward B. Ayler.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Frederick W. Holman.

Work Committee—Mrs. Edward G. Ruggles and Mrs. H. Frank Anthony.  
Program Committee—Mrs. William T. H. Sowle, Mrs. William H. Chase, Jr., and Mrs. R. R. Macomber.  
Department of Systematic Giving—Mrs. James M. Estes; assistant, Mrs. Julia Teamoh.  
Supper Committee—Mrs. Walter A. Sowle, Mrs. James M. Estes, Mrs. Richard R. Macomber, Mrs. William T. Boyd, Mrs. Julia Teamoh and Mrs. Robert Scott.

At the annual meeting of the Portsmouth Free Library the following officers were re-elected:

President—John L. Borden.  
Vice President—Rowland S. Chase.  
Secretary—John M. Eldredge.  
Treasurer—George R. Hicks.  
Librarian—Miss Hattie G. Anthony.  
Mr. Benjamin Tallman's three year term as trustee having expired, Mrs. Burton W. Storrs was elected to fill the vacancy. The total number of books in circulation is 4952. There are 310 persons owning cards entitling them to draw books from the library.

The house on Child Street owned by William J. Dunn and occupied by Mrs. Francis Slack, was burned to the ground late last week. The family escaped in their night clothes, everything else being lost. It is supposed to have caught around the chimney, although the fire in the furnace was low. The house was very old, probably 150 years or thereabout. The family were given shelter with the neighbors.

The girls sewing class met Saturday with Mrs. Frederick Webb. The officers: Director—Mrs. Frederick Cooke; President—Miss Irene Sewall; Vice President—Miss Elizabeth Anthony; Secretary—Miss Katherine Boyd; Treasurer—Miss Ruth Mott.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Anthony entertained a whist party of four tables recently. The first prizes were awarded to Mrs. Storrs and Mr. Collins of Providence, and the consolation to Mrs. Alfred J. Mott and Henry C. Anthony, Jr.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony sang the soprano solos in "Seven Last Words" at the Summerfield Church in Fall River, on Wednesday evening. The concert was given by the North End Choral Society with fifty in the chorus.

Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden and Mrs. James M. Estes were appointed delegates to the State Conference, March 28th, with Mrs. George R. Hicks and Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet as alternates. Two new members were admitted.

The Young People's Branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met with Mrs. Greene Monday afternoon. Miss M. Fina and Miss Grace Holman were appointed delegates to the State Conference.

Mrs. John Wadsworth, who returned to her home last week after spending some weeks at the Union Hospital, returned to the hospital on Sunday for further treatment.

Josephine Rose, the little girl who has been ill with diphtheria at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall, has recovered and the family is now out of quarantine.

Quite a large number of women of the Ladies' Aid Society with several men, met at the Christian Church recently and gave it the regular spring house cleaning.

Margaret and Francis Joseph, twin children of Dr. and Mrs. Francis P. Conway, celebrated their birthday at their home last week.

Rev. Frederick W. Goodman, who has been ill was able to conduct the services at St. Mary's Church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Wheeler gave a party Saturday afternoon in honor of the 9th birthday of their son Reginald.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene returned to the home of her son, Isaac P. Greene of Providence, on Wednesday.

Miss Kate L. Durfee has returned from a two weeks' visit to Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

Mrs. Frederick C. Cooke entertained the Guild of St. Paul's Church recently.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Borden have returned from a visit in the south.

After the close of the General Assembly, Senator and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckwith will sail for Europe to remain until they open their Newport "Lands End."

Howell—You are burning the candle at both ends.

Powell—You are merely seeing doubt.

—New York Press.

## REAR ADMIRAL EATON

Poison Mystery Fanned In Death of Sea Fighter



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## BLEASE IS SENSITIVE

Punishes Two Newspaper Men Whose Editorials Displease Him

Spartanburg, S. C., March 17.—Because he wrote an editorial criticizing Governor Blease's veto of a local measure, Charles P. Calvert, editor of the Spartanburg Journal, has lost his commission as notary public.

The governor also revoked the notarial commission of Charles Petty, associate editor of The Journal and grandfather of Calvert, because Petty wrote editorials disapproving of Blease's policies.

## COUPLE ACCUSED OF KILLING CHILDREN

Wells and His Wife Are Indicted by Grand Jury

St. Albans, Vt., March 20.—Julius Wells and his wife, Anne, of Swanton, are accused of having poisoned two of their seven children in indictments for murder.

Last December, Lewis, aged 6 years, and Marie, 4 years old, died under circumstances that caused an investigation. The mother said at the time they had eaten condensed milk that had been near rat poison.

Mrs. Wells was arrested on Jan. 3, after analysis of the dead children's digestive organs had revealed the presence of a large amount of arsenic. Wells was arrested March 10, and the following day the Franklin county grand jury began investigating the case. No motive is suggested. The family was in poor circumstances.

## ORDAINED BY IMMERSION

Icy Waters Have No Terror For Woman Apostolic Minister

Lynn, Mass., March 20.—Catherine L. Oregon of Colorado Springs, who says she came 2000 miles across the continent in answer to a call from God, stood neck deep in the icy waters of Flax pond, "East" Lynn, and with Elder Adoniram J. Rawson went through the rites that made her a minister of the Apostolic Faith.

After the newly ordained minister and elder had plunged three times under the cold water, they joined twelve other members of the faith on the bank and stood in their wet garments while they sang hymns for half an hour.

## "JOKER" UNDER ARREST

Has Kept New York Town Sneezing For Over a Month

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 21.—Persons in Staatsburg, near here, have been sneezing for more than a month because some one has been scattering "sneeze powder."

John Waldron, an insurance agent, was arrested, and it was said that he was found scattering some of the powder in John Horan's store. The case will be considered by the grand jury.

Several persons who have been sneezing have become seriously ill.

## WILL ENFORCE HATPIN LAW

New Orleans Police to Be Instructed to Arrest All Violators

New Orleans, March 21.—The police here will be given special instructions Monday to arrest any woman found violating the hatpin ordinance of the city recently passed.

The ordinance provides that no hatpins shall protrude beyond the hat unless the point is covered. The penalty is a fine of \$1 to \$10, or imprisonment from six hours to five days.

## FREE PASSES TURNED DOWN

Bill Granting Them to Solons Is Vetoed by Governor Baldwin

Hartford, March 20.—Governor Baldwin vetoed an unconstitutional the Peck free pass bill.

The measure would have amended the charters of all common carriers in the state so as to provide that free transportation should be furnished by them to members of the general assembly while in attendance on the session.

An attempt to repass the measure over the veto failed.

## BULLET KILLS GREEK RULER

King George Victim of Greek of Low Mental Type

## ASSASSINATED WHILE WALKING

Accompanied Only by Aide-de-Camp

When Slayer Comes Suddenly at Him on Principal Street of Salonica—Victim's Third Son Announces Death and Invites Officers to Swear Fidelity to Constantine, Who Will Succeed to the Throne—Slain Sovereign Was Most Democratic and Accessible to His People

Salonica, March 19.—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the principal street of Salonica yesterday afternoon. The assassin was a Greek of low mental type, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the king through the heart.

The king was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Colonel Francoudis. The assassin came suddenly at him and fired one shot from a seven-chamber revolver. The tragedy caused intense excitement. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

Prince Nicholas, the king's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. Arriving first, Nicholas summoned the officers and, speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said:

"It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of our beloved king and invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine."

Crown Prince Constantine, who succeeds King George, is at present at Janina. He is expected to come here with all possible speed.



KING GEORGE OF GREECE

The assassin of the king is an evil-looking fellow, about 40 years of age. On being arrested he refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared that his name was Aleko Schinas, and, in reply to an officer who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against all governments.

Schinas maintained a perfectly impassive demeanor, which was suggestive of his being irresponsible for his actions.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the king received attention he was found to be dead on arrival at the hospital.

Precautions were at once taken throughout the city and perfect order is being maintained.

## ON THRONE FIFTY YEARS

King George I. of Greece was born Dec. 24, 1845, christened Wilhelm, the second son of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark. He was elected king of the Hellenes by the Greek national assembly at Athens, March 20, 1863.

He accepted the throne on June 4 following, his father acting as guardian, and on June 30 the Greek national assembly by edict declared the boy king to be of age. King George arrived in Athens on Nov. 21, and on Oct. 27, 1867, he married Princess Olga, the eldest daughter of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the late Czar Alexander II.

King George and Queen Olga have six children, five sons and a daughter.

The heir apparent is Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born Aug. 1, 1893, who on Oct. 27, 1899, married Princess Sophia, sister of Emperor William of Germany. She is one year his junior.

Trials and tribulations were waiting for King George at the threshold of his sovereign career when he cut the knot of contention and framed a democratic constitution, but in spite of all he steadfastly set to his task of making the Greeks self-governing.

The man who rode safely so many storms must have had great qualities. Above all, he must have had qualities that take hold of the imagination and the sympathy of the people. These qualities King George had in no common degree. Most democratic and accessible to monarchs, his people came to him with their grievances as children to a father, and always left the royal presence soothed, if not convinced. His unruffled serenity, his genial humor, the smile, and the warm hand clasp were powerful solvents for popular discontent. It has been well said that the most contagious thing in Greece, except the fever, was King George's good humor.

The modest and simple life to which

## PRINCE CONSTANTINE

Crown Prince of Greece Will Succeed His Father



he was accustomed in early days never lost his attraction for the sovereign. Tourists who happened upon him in a restaurant in Athens, sipping his coffee or watching a game of draughts, might find it difficult to realize the "divinity that doth hedge a king." But the Hellenes were under no delusion on that score. They knew their sovereign as men know their intimate friends, and saluted him with the Greek equivalent to "How do you do, king?"

## PLEIADES LIGHTED BY STAR REFLECTION

Lowell Observatory Announces an Important Discovery

Flagstaff, Ariz., March 21.—It has been discovered at the Lowell observatory through spectroscopic observations that the nebulae in the Pleiades are illuminated by the reflected light of neighboring stars.

It is regarded as a discovery of importance to the astronomical world because of its direct bearing on the nature of thousands of other nebulae and on evolution of the stellar system.

The supposition has been that the nebulae were self-lighting, that is, that they were composed of fiery substances. The discovery would indicate that they are cold bodies.

## THROWING UP THEIR JOBS

Postmasters Do Not Take Kindly to Burleson Civil Service Plan

Washington, March 21.—As a result of the extension of the classified civil service to include fourth class postmasters and the announcement that postmasters of this class would be asked to qualify in a competitive examination, the postoffice department has been flooded with resignations from the service.

Officials declare about 2000 fourth class postmasters have resigned since the executive order putting them under civil service rules was issued. Practically all of the resignations are in postoffices where the salary is merely nominal and where at times the expense of conducting the office equals the compensation.

While the department is endeavoring to secure new postmasters, the incumbents, although they have resigned, will be forced to discharge the duties of the office.

Tomorrow will be like today. Life wastes itself while we are preparing to live.—Emerson.

## BLACKHEADS AND BOILS ON FACE

And Sides of Neck. Suffered Pain and Loss of Sleep. Started with Pimples. Face Disfigured. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Cured.

418 East 23d St., New York, N. Y.—"Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me of blackheads and boils from which I suffered pain and loss of sleep for more than a year. The trouble first started with pimples which I thought would go away, but later I had my face and the sides of my neck full of blackheads and boils which disfigured my face. I was ashamed to go out of the house. I tried everything recommended, but without doing me any good until I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They relieved me of the pain and gave me a peaceful night. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for two weeks I was cured." (Signed) J. P. Pomajal, Mar. 24, 1912.



Baby Had Irritating Breaking Out.

46 W. 90th St., New York City.—"My baby was taken with an irritating breaking out on his face. As he always scratched, the sores would fester and finally oozed out pus which made more sores. This made him cross and ugly. I purchased the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. In three months his face was completely cured." (Signed) J. H. Johnson, Dec. 21, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

For Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap & Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

The modest and simple life to which

## EXEMPT.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT IN OUR PARTICIPATION (SAVING) ACCOUNT IS NOT LIABLE TO TAXATION.

Deposits made on or before FEBRUARY 15 draw interest from February 1.

Dividends February and August.

Industrial Trust Company.

Office with Newport Trust Co.

## CHAFING DISHES



With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.



With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

## SHOES

FOR EVERY NEED, AT

THE

T. Mumford Seabury

COMPANY,

214 Thames Street.

## IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best Will not Taint Water Acid and Alkali Proof Waterproof and time-defying Requires no coating for many years. Coated both sides, won't rot underneath. Can be used on steep or flat roofs. Can be applied over old roofs. Elastic and Pliable Fire-Resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

## CONGO

Never-Leak

Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

## ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka Harness Oil Mica Axle Grease  
Sold by Dealers everywhere Standard Oil Co. of New York

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Reegar—Can you help a poor god, mister?  
Passerby—Hum! What sort of a nt do you call yourself?  
Reegar—An indigent, sir.

## USE

Diamond Hill

## BIRD

—AND—

Poultry Crit,

FREE FROM DUST.

White and Clean, INSURES

Healthy Fowl.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

MANUFACTURED BY

Newport Compressed Brick Co.

Newport, R. I.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.

SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST

—AND—

Dispensing Optician,

Formerly with H. A. HEATH &amp; CO.

Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, itchy head, or a great deal of the time have attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co.'s are now on file at my office. Fine optical repairs of all kinds. Quickest prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET.

1-21 8:30 a.m.—8:30 p.m.

## RHODE ISLAND.

STATE COLLEGE.

STANDARD COURSES IN

Agriculture  
Engineering  
Applied Science  
Home Economics

B. S. Degree  
Certificate

SHORT COURSES (Two Years) in

Agriculture  
Mechanic Arts  
Domestic Economy

Free Tuition. Excellent Equipment. Board \$3.75 per week, lodging, heat, light, 54 cents per week. Standard entrance requirements for degree courses. Location beautiful, healthful and accessible. Address STATE COLLEGE

1-2311

# WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Will Be Shown at America's Great Celebration at San Francisco in 1915.

The Magnificence and Grandeur of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Cannot Be Adequately Described—A Gathering of the Nations of the World.

The splendors of the world will be shown at America's Panama celebration at San Francisco in 1915. Never will so many nations have participated in an international event. Of the nations that take part, and this includes all the great powers, it is probable that each one will be more elaborately represented than at any exposition ever held outside of its own boundaries. Twenty-eight foreign countries have already responded to President Taft's invitation. More than eight hundred leading exhibitors of the world have applied for exhibit space and a number of the exhibits will range in value from \$200,000 to \$300,000; more than two thousand applications for concessions have been received. The responses show the spirit of appreciation with which America's sister nations regard the work at Panama.

**Display by Foreign Powers.**  
The foreign powers will display all phases of their progress at home and in their colonies. Mr. Harcourt, colonial secretary of Great Britain, has addressed the governors of the self-governing dominions, crown colonies and protectorates requesting them to consider the question of participation with the remark that the British display should be worthy of the British empire. Japan will expend \$1,000,000 upon its pavilion which, upon the conclusion of the exposition, will remain as the gift of Japan to America. The pavilion and grounds, occupying five acres, will be located upon the United States Presidio military reservation immediately adjoining the exposition site. Marquis de Vega Inclan of Spain, who visited San Francisco, will arrange for a wonderful art exhibit to include the original paintings of the great Spanish masters and many historical trophies, tapestries, and rare pieces of sculpture. Holland will be represented upon a scale never equaled outside the Netherlands. France cabled San Francisco requesting twelve acres as the location of a superb exhibit palace to be built by France. China, earnest of the world republics, is planning to show both the China of the past and that of the future. China and Japan, and indeed all far eastern lands within the sweep of the Pacific, are planning to take part in a wonderful series of Oriental parades and pageants, during a ten days' feast in the fall of 1915. There will be assembled in these parades perhaps the greatest gathering of strange tribes and peoples of Oriental lands ever gathered in the Occident.

**The World's Battleships.**  
When the exposition opens—February 20, 1915—the nations of the world will, in actuality, officially come to San Francisco, for the battleships of the world will be assembled off Harbor View, the exposition site, at that time. That a battleship is virtually the territory of the country it represents is a fact widely recognized in the procedure of international law, and so the nations of the world will, as it were, gather at the western gate of America. More than two hundred foreign battleships will, it is known from unofficial advices, participate in a series of spectacular maneuvers in San Francisco harbor in 1915.

Construction upon the exposition has long since begun. The service building, which will be the exposition headquarters, is completed. Machinery hall, the largest of the exhibit palaces, will be the first of the great buildings to be completed. This structure will be 887 feet long and 370 feet in width; three great naves 123 feet high will run throughout its length from north to south. Contracts upon all the main exhibit palaces, of which there are fourteen, are being let at regular intervals and the highest point of construction will be reached next fall. All the main exhibit palaces will be completed by June 25, 1914, more than nine months before the exposition opens. All contracts are being let upon that basis. The early completion of the buildings will permit the setting out and planting in the grounds and courts of several hundred thousands of rare trees, plants and shrubs now being grown in nurseries.

Early next fall the sightseer in San Francisco will be enabled to look from the rim of the encircling hills at Harbor View down upon the exposition city and see the buildings in progress of construction. To the west he may look out to the Golden Gate and to the islands in the Pacific beyond. To the north he will see the stream of traffic that passes before the exposition site.

**Easy Access.**  
One may easily reach the exposition in twenty minutes from the Ferry building. The site of the exposition, at Harbor View, lies within the city limits as a crescent upon the shores of San Francisco bay, just inside the Golden Gate. No more picturesque location, nor one more appropriate to the celebration of a great maritime event, could be imagined. On the south, east and west it is encircled by towering hills with varying contours rising successively from 150 to 900 feet above sea level, like the unfolding walls of a vast amphitheater. Upon the north the site opens out upon the harbor of San Francisco. The panorama at Harbor View recalls the famous Riviera upon the shores of the Mediterranean. In the harbor before the site lies Alcatraz island, the location of a military prison whose white walls are reflected in the waters of the bay. Beyond are the hills of Marin county rising up into the hundreds and in some instances to the thousands of feet, with Mount Tamalpais, loftiest of all, its summit often shrouded with a turban of fog upon which the sun shines as upon a vast bank of snow, as a background for the setting.

The central portion of the site lies slightly above the sea and is encircled on three sides by gently sloping ground; within a short distance from the boundaries of the site these slopes change to steep hillsides and thus the center becomes the floor of a huge amphitheater from whose sides the exposition will be seen stretched out below. To the east and south the residence section encircles the exposition grounds, and to the west and southwest the site is embraced by the wooded slopes of the Presidio military reservation, dark with cypress and eucalyptus and interspersed with occasional vistas of green valleys.

All told the site comprises 625 acres; it is two and one-third miles in length with a maximum width of one-half mile. Its frontage upon the harbor will be approximately two miles and further from the bay it will extend another one-third mile, Fort Mason, a military post, occupying a corner upon the extreme east and along the bay.

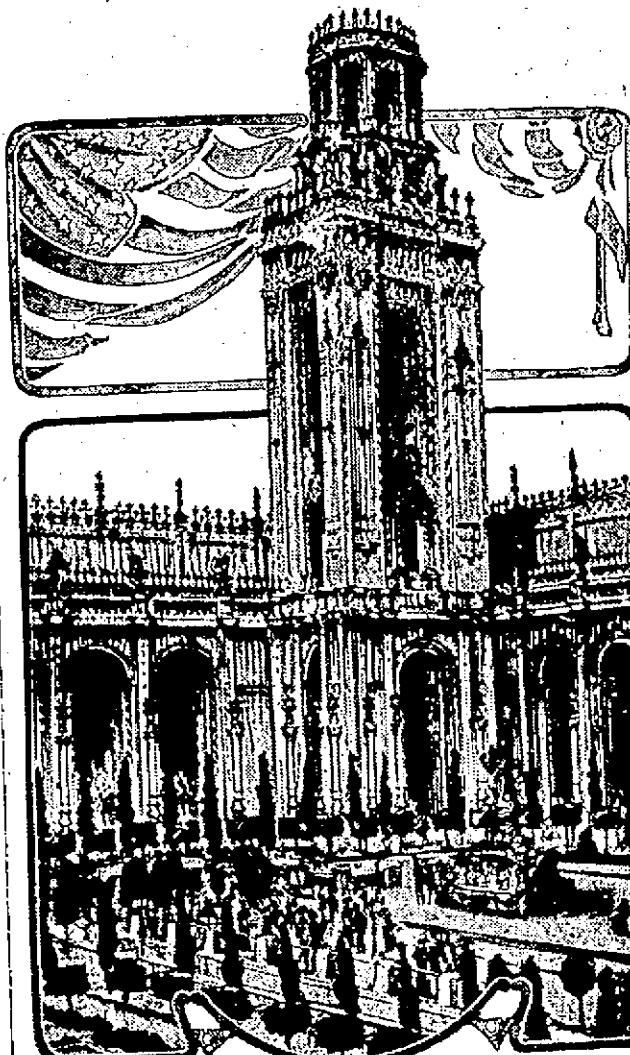
**Faces the Bay.**  
The exposition buildings built upon an east and west axis will face the bay upon the north; they will parallel the stream of the great incoming traffic of the world through the western gate of America. More than two hundred foreign battleships will, it is known from unofficial advices, participate in a series of spectacular maneuvers in San Francisco harbor in 1915.

Construction upon the exposition has long since begun. The service building, which will be the exposition headquarters, is completed. Machinery hall, the largest of the exhibit palaces, will be the first of the great buildings to be completed. This structure will be 887 feet long and 370 feet in width; three great naves 123 feet high will run throughout its length from north to south. Contracts upon all the main exhibit palaces, of which there are fourteen, are being let at regular intervals and the highest point of construction will be reached next fall. All the main exhibit palaces will be completed by June 25, 1914, more than nine months before the exposition opens. All contracts are being let upon that basis. The early completion of the buildings will permit the setting out and planting in the grounds and courts of several hundred thousands of rare trees, plants and shrubs now being grown in nurseries.

The exposition site at Harbor View, with its towering amphitheaters of hills and vast distances, called for huge effects. The grouping of the fourteen great exhibit palaces will present this result. From afar the central group, facing for almost a mile upon San Francisco harbor, will seem as one colossal structure, a great Oriental city, with walls as high as the average six-story city block and with golden domes, towers and tower gateways rising to heights of 150, 270 and 400 feet. Nearer at hand it will be found that great inner courts lie between the buildings. Eight of the fourteen buildings in the main group will be joined in a rectangle to form almost a huge Oriental bazaar—a veritable walled city with its domes, towers, minarets and great interior courts.

In general the buildings of the central group are to be brought into contact with those next adjoining by arcades, courts and archways. Through this method of treatment four of the general exhibit palaces of the main group, fronting north upon San Francisco bay but set back at a distance from the water's edge, will present a single architectural design. Their walls and the adjoining arches will form the main northern facade of the exposition along the shores of the harbor, a marvelous frontage that will be first seen by visitors who reach the exposition city by water and enter San Francisco bay through the Golden Gate. By day the glittering pillars and minarets of this mile long facade will be seen as a dream city, while by night they will reflect the sheen of a million lights into the waters of the bay.

**A Great Esplanade.**  
Before the facade and along the harbor's edge for more than a mile there will be built a great esplanade, a vast stretch of ground and terraces in which fountains will play and groups of statuary be set at intervals. Brilliant flowers and hardy flowerless



Copyright, 1913, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

An echo tower in the Festive or East Court. At night the East Court, with its pavements of gold, its great banks of flowers, and its lofty palms, will be flooded with light. Musical masterpieces of the world will be rendered by the chimes in the towers. Great assemblages and choral festivals will assemble upon the floors of the court.

trees and shrubs will lend warmth and color to the esplanade.

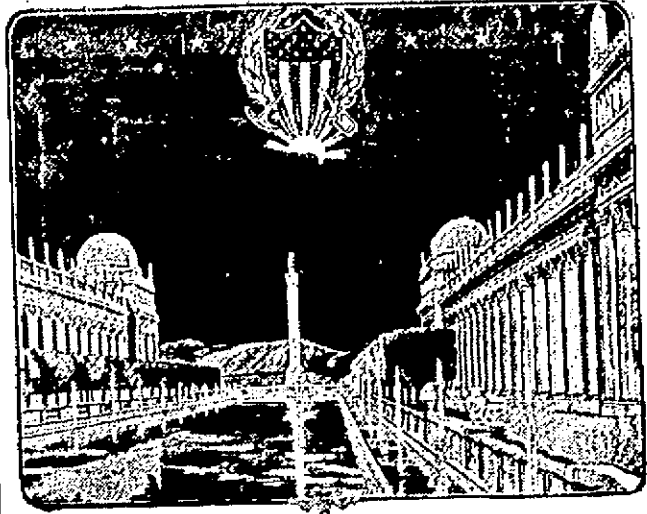
Three great courts will divide the main group of exposition buildings from north to south. Their theme will suggest the meeting of the east and west at Panama. One of the huge courts, that on the east, will suggest the Orient, rich in Oriental splendors; another on the west, will suggest the Occident, its theme exemplifying the wealth which nature has conferred upon the Saxon who has ever pushed to the west. Between these two courts will be set the greatest of all the courts, the superb Court of the Sun and Stars, its theme upon a magnificent scale symbolizing the union of the east and west at Panama. This court will stand out among the most brilliant architectural expressions of America and Europe. It will be distinguished by the majestic scale of its architecture; by the splendor of its conception, and by its life, color, and spirit of joyousness. The color plan of this court, as indeed of all the great courts, is designed by Jules Guerin, undoubtedly the foremost decorative artist in America.

**Beautiful Color Effects.**  
In the courts marvelous blendings of colors will be attained. Pompeian red, strong Italian blues, vermilion and orange will predominate. The roofs of the exhibit palaces will be covered with Spanish tiles, a reddish pink. But from afar the sightseer will gain the effect of the blending of

the various tones. Mr. Guerin gives the following word picture of his color plan for the exposition:  
"Imagine a gigantic Persian rug of soft, melting tones, with brilliant splashes here and there, spread down for a mile or more, and you may get some idea of what the Panama-Pacific exposition will look like if viewed from a distance, say from the San Francisco hills, across the Golden Gate. For San Francisco's is to be unique among the expositions of the world in that it will be a 'City of Color.' Not that color is the chiefest value of the exposition, for its architectural features are equally remarkable. This color plan, that of making the group of buildings a veritable blaze of glory and at the same time avoiding the garish or barbaric, is the great new salient feature of the exposition."

The Court of the Sun and Stars will be 750 feet in width from east to west and 300 feet along its main axis. At the south end of the court will arise the huge tower of the Administration building, 400 feet in height, and dominating the architecture of the exposition. The upper part of the tower will take the form of terraces leading up to a group of figures surrounding a globe, typifying the world; the tower will be lined with jewels which will glitter like diamonds when searchlights are turned upon them. At the base of the tower, which will occupy an acre in extent, will be a huge arcade 125 feet high, beneath which the visitor may enter into the Court of Sun and Stars from the main exposition entrance.

In the vaulted archways of the tower will be grouped a series of mural paintings designed by Jules Guerin and expressing the keynote of the exposition color scheme. But perhaps the most impressive feature of the Court of Sun and Stars will be found in a classic colonnade extending entirely around the court and



Copyright, 1913, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

Looking toward the hills of Marin county through the entrance of the great Court of Sun and Stars upon the harbor. In the center is seen a colossal column whose spiral represents man's climb towards fame. At the summit of the column the huge symbolic figure is designed to convey the spirit of success.

whose sides will be adorned with mural decorations and screened by classic colonnades. Huge pools of water will reflect the outlines of the lofty buildings. The walkways will be in pavements of gold. Great banks of flowers and potted palms will lend color and imagery to the vista.

If this visitor passes to the east or Festive Court he will behold a vision surpassing the richest dreams of the Orient. The Festive Court is dedicated to music, dancing and acting; it is designed for pageantry surpassing the luxurious Durbar and will constitute the proper setting for Oriental or modern drama upon a colossal scale. Here will assemble many of the fascinating pageants that will come from the concessions center to draw visitors to the amusement features of the exposition. The architecture of this great court will partake of the Oriental phase of the Spanish-Moorish architecture and yet it will have that refinement which is characteristic of the architecture of the Spanish Renaissance. The main tower of the court will contain a huge pipe organ with echo organs in the smaller towers. Electric scintillators will play upon fountains at night; reflected colored lights will cast a spell throughout the court. The walls of the cloister will be decorated with mural paintings; exotic flowers, trees and vines, orange trees in fruit and in blossom, will contrast with the statuary and the huge colonnades and staircases.

**Court of Four Seasons.**  
From the Court of Sun and Stars the visitor in passing to the west will come to the superb Court of Four Seasons, of which Mr. Henry Bacon, creator of the Lincoln Memorial, is the architect. In its theme this court will typify the conquest of nature by mankind. In the center of the court will be a great grouping of statuary in which Ceres, Goddess of Agriculture, will be shown dispensing the bounties of nature. In each of the four corners of this court will be cut great niches into the enclosing exhibit palaces. In each of the four niches will be four great mural paintings suggesting the seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter; lofty colonnades will screen the niches.

The ornamentation upon the water front will be upon a colossal scale. The Court of the Four Seasons, opening upon the harbor, will be entered through a stupendous gateway, the Gate of Columbus. The visitor will pass through the gateway beneath a great tower to the esplanade upon San Francisco bay. Directly before the tower will be seen a colossal figure of Columbus, facing the water. Ornamenting the tower in recesses will be figures representing the great voyagers of the world.

Before the entrance to the grand Court of Sun and Stars upon the bay will be a colossal column whose spiral will depict man's climb toward success and at the summit of the column will be a figure representing achievement. On the left and before the Court of Four Seasons will be the gates of Balboa, before which will be a colossal statue of the discoverer of the Pacific ocean.

Each of the three main north and south courts will open out upon the esplanade on the shores of San Francisco bay upon the north and upon the great tropical garden upon the south. Vast beds of flowers in bloom will be set in the south garden; the plants will be replaced by others when their flowering season is passed.

The fourteen great buildings to be constructed by the exposition company, and to be devoted to general exhibits exemplifying the advance of the world in the arts, sciences and industries, will be the loftiest exposition structures ever erected. In addition there will be the huge series of palaces and pavilions to be erected by the states and foreign nations.

To the east of the center group will be Machinery Hall, the largest single structure of the exposition. Just south of Machinery Hall is Automobile Hall. In the south garden at the east end and near the concessions center will be located Festival Hall, and near the west end the Palace of Horticulture, a huge structure of wood and glass. Flanking the great rectangle on the west will be the Palace of Fine Arts, a classic and beautiful structure embodying the spirit of Italian Renaissance and facing upon a great pool from which its outlines will be reflected.

The following are the approximate dimensions of the buildings: Machinery

Hall, 367,856 ft., and annexes; Mines and Metallurgy, 574,151; Vajoc Industries, 414,345; and annexes; Manufactures, 552,470; Transportation, 514,857; Liberal Arts, 556,470; Agriculture, large wing, 630,627; smaller wing, 423,957; Education, 394,352; Automobile Hall, 172,752; Festival Hall, 380,200 (great east 280); Horticulture, 630,295; Fine Arts (outside line), 1,100 feet.

Magnificent illuminations. Throughout the entire exposition the illumination will be such as to bring out the colors of the courts in their proper tones, to sharpen and intensify the color effects. The illumination of the colonnades will be accomplished through purple lights; the windows of the exposition palaces will diffuse a golden ray. Giant batteries of colored searchlights will be anchored in the harbor before the site and will play against huge jets of steam and smoke that will be liberated high in the heavens. Searchlights 500 or 600 yards out in the water and before the main axis of the exposition will direct batteries of light over the exposition palaces, going through more than three hundred evolutions in colors.

Of the three main groups the one on the east will be comprised in the concessions or amusement center, which will occupy sixty-five acres, and will be the first of all parts of the exposition to be reached by those who come from the downtown portion of San Francisco. Its entrance will be by way of a great plaza at which the concessions district will open out upon Van Ness avenue. Through the concessions area will run a broad avenue which will mark an irregular course east and west, but will describe many right angles. At each turn as you pass along the street of concessions you will find some imposing concessions structure. Every corner will be marked by a great building. The street of concessions will be more than a mile in length. The domes of the buildings will be illuminated at night and startling electrical effects will contribute to the night life of the exposition at the amusement center.

The western group will include the area occupied by the pavilions of the foreign nations, by the building to be erected by the United States government and by the states' buildings. The pavilions of the foreign nations, furthest from the bay, will rise tier upon tier in terraces as they advance up the gradual slope of the Presidio military reservation. Nearer at hand and closer to the water will be the buildings of the various states. Each structure in this part of the exposition grounds will be surrounded by ample lawns adorned with shrubs and flowers. In its entirety the western wing will present upon a magnificent scale the effect of a superb residence district.

**Great Drill Grounds.**  
Still further to the west of the states and foreign district will be a great drill grounds, capable of accommodating at one time ten thousand troops in drill. Foreign nations will send their crack cavalry and infantry to participate in the maneuvers and trials of skill.

Encircling the drill grounds will be a race track where international speed and harness races will be held. One racing association alone has guaranteed a purse of \$25,000 for a two-year-old trotting race.

Marking the extreme western limit of the exposition structures will be the stock pavilions and the buildings devoted to live stock, poultry, domestic pets and other displays. The government life saving service display will also be located here.

Applications for exhibit space have been received from all parts of the world. More than eight hundred leading exhibitors have applied for extensive space in the great exhibit halls and many of the exhibits range in value from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The number of applications for concessions is unprecedented at so advanced a pre-exposition period. Director of Concessions Burt has received more than two thousand applications for concessions, many of which will be exceedingly original and striking. Appropriately enough, among the concessions will be a \$250,000 replica of the Panama canal. It will take twenty minutes to make the trip. Another will depict the roaring days of forty-nine; the visitor in 1915 will be met at the ferry building by a stage coach typical of the gold days. The Santa Fe will expend \$250,000 on a panorama of the Grand Canyon.

A little boy of 8 was a daily visitor at this library. The funny part was he always took the same book. The librarian also noticed as he read he never turned a page. Curiosity led him to go to the child. The book was opened at a picture of a "vicious" bull running after a man. The little boy said: "Look, he hasn't caught him yet."

"Did you notice that woman who just passed?" inquired he. "The one," responded she, "with the gray hat, the white feather, the red velvet robes, the mauve jacket, and the black skirt, the milk maid and the lavender spots?"

"Yes."

"Not particularly."—Pittsburgh Post.

National Monthly.

Ex-President Roosevelt was once shown a picture of himself in battle. He was represented as waving a sword, on horseback, in one of the fights in Cuba.

"Is it a good picture?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied; "it's all right, except that I never had a sword and I didn't ride a horse. Otherwise it's all right."

A certain plumbing establishment in Brooklyn has this sign on its front door: "Iron and Lead Sinks." One morning as the head of the firm was coming to work the following words were found added to the legend: "Any darn fool knows that."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Of Course.

Kept His Religion.

An old negro in a neighborhood town came to prayer meeting to give his testimony and experience:

"Brethren and sisters, I been a mighty mean nigger in my time. I had a heap of up and down, 'spec'ly down, since I jined de church. I

sole chickens and watermelons. I cursed. I got drunk. I shot craps. I alshed odder coons wid my razor and I done er sight of odder thing; bu I ank the good Lord, briedderin and sisterin, I never let my religion."

—The Housekeeper.

Mrs. Beck: What party does your husband belong to?

Mrs. Peck: I'm the party.—Boston Transcript.





